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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- 25X1 The Geodetic Institute at Potsdam belongs to the German Academy of Science and is consequently not yet exposed to political influence as would be the case if it fell under one of the East German ministries. The Institute has therefore not only remained undisturbed and without special assignments during the years since 1945, but also has been without initiative during that time. Visitors who inspected the Institute were amazed at its run-down condition. The room with the normal gravity point, where in former years all nations calibrated their pendulums, has become a storage room for rubbish.
1. Ever since Professor Dr. E. Mueller settled in West Berlin and busied himself exclusively at the Technical University, the Institute has been under the direction of Dr. Pavel. Pavel and his scientific colleague Dr. Ulink, busy themselves mainly with the time service.
2. Two quartz clocks are left over from the once rather plentiful supply. At one time these clocks were the basis for time signals used as a standard the world over, but now they are used only for the time signal broadcast by radio Potsdam. Negotiations to have the Institute provide time signals for other East German stations are proceeding rather unsuccessfully.
3. Professor Ulink has been working mainly on geophysical problems. He recently completed the first part of a new geophysical **textbook** to a West Berlin publisher, Funk. The book will be entitled **Applied Geophysics**.
4. The other scientists at the Institute, Professor Dr. Jenne and Dr. Reichenseder, are preoccupied with no special assignments were made, mainly because the maintenance of "1" was forbidden by law. 2/
5. The Meteorological Division in Berlin-Treptow has been dissolved, mainly because of the retirement of Dr. Neis. After his retirement, the leadership was taken over by Professor Dr. Johannes Hoffmeister who, not being interested, devoted himself almost exclusively to his work at The Humboldt University.
6. The Astrophysical Observatory at Potsdam is under the German Academy of Sciences and is under the direction of Prof. Dr. Walter Grotrian who succeeded Professor Dr. E. Kiehle. Dr. Kiehle left Potsdam to accept a position at the University of Heidelberg. Dr. Grotrian received the East German National Prize, third

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class, for an expedition in which he had taken part many years ago. The teaching position which Prof. Grottrian held at the Technical University had to be abandoned when he went to work for the Astrophysical Institute, because the West Berlin Senate no longer permits such dual activity.

8. Other scientists at the Observatory are Professor Dr. Wempe, Guenzel, Lingen and Schneller. Nothing is known of any significant new work being carried on by any of these people at Potsdam. In the Einstein tower, sunspots and their magnetic fields are being observed and measured but here again nothing new or significant exists. It has been rumored that the Heinrich Hertz Institute in East Berlin is planning to install radar equipment for astronomical use.
9. The former Potsdam Geophysical Institute is now called the Potsdam-Niemegk Geomagnetic Institute and Observatory. Director of this Institute is Professor Dr. Gerhard Fensclau, who lives at the Observatory. Fensclau gives lectures on earth magnetism in the Linden University, Berlin-Friedrichshagen, Müggelseedamm. Dr. Fensclau's co-workers at the Institute are: Dr. Thiele, Dr. Sellin, and also Dr. Lucke, who only recently was allowed to transfer from the Meteorological Observatory in Potsdam to the Geomagnetic Institute. The activity of this Institute in recent years has centered about the field of earth magnetism. For applied geophysics, the Geophysical Service at Leipzig is considered competent. The Geomagnetic Institute has been placed under the East German Meteorological and Hydrological Service and physically located in the Geodetic Institute building in Potsdam. The space situation at Potsdam is a critical one, and the Geodetic Institute barely has room to accommodate the Geomagnetic Institute. The principle workers in the Niemegk Observatory are Dr. Wiese, Dr. Just, and Dr. Schmidt.
10. The Niemegk Observatory has been able to repair the damage resulting from the war and is housed fairly well at present. The observatory, however, has been able only partly to repair the damaged instruments. The quality of the measurements has not been as good recently as it was in the past, but the values obtained are close enough for practical purposes.
11. The following papers and publications were released by the Geomagnetic Institute in the years 1950-1952:
 - a. "Results of the observations at the Adolf Schmidt Observatory for earth magnetism in Niemegk for the years 1939-1944."
 - (1) Part I: Hourly, daily, monthly and yearly averages of the earth's magnetic elements. (1950)
 - (2) Part II: Activity number, logarithmic index, daily change, monthly and yearly average values, deviations of the monthly and yearly averages from normal, extreme values of the daily and hourly averages, average progressive change, and harmonic analyses of the daily changes in the earth's magnetism. (1952)
 - b. Treatise No. 5 (1952)
 - (1) "Studies of the changes in time of the parameter of the geomagnetic field on the basis of the available potential developments" by P. Neuberger.
 - (2) "The normal gravitational field for Germany" by K. Sellin.
 - (3) "The Reuss normal field of vertical intensity and its variation with time" by E. Thiele.
 - (4) "Concerning the installation of a geomagnetic variometer in a narrow space" by M. Richard.

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12. The results of magnetic observations in Moscow during the years 1939-1941 will be reported in the additional parts. The publication of the results for the years to 1946, has been provided for 1953. Further on, it has been mentioned that the loss of the standard magnet has required a new absolute determination of the horizontal intensity. A report on this work is expected in the near future.
13. The subordination of the Institute to the General Meteorological Service destroys all of the developmental possibility, since the meteorological service is under the Ministry of the Interior for Law, Order and Discipline and always conforms to the official policies of the government and the Communist Party.

1/ Field Current: This field is sometimes used as:

2/ Field Current: This is the dip or inclination in the earth's magnetic field.